all other classes of property on the tax duplicate will be proportionately relieved. The most reliable data that can be obtained in-dicate that the increase of our tax duplicate

for this year will be much greater than it was for last year. The 5 per cent. bonds, amounting to about \$2,240,000, maturing December 31, 1886, have been refunded into bonds bearing but 3 per cent. interest per annum, and these have been sold at such a premium as to reduce the net rate of interest to the unprecedently low figure of 2.72 per cent. res annum. In consequence of these

cent. per amum. In consequence of these payments and this refunding of the bonds, the annual interest charge of the state has been reduced from \$195,400 to \$105,200. In

other words the financial condition of the state is such to-day, as compared with what it was when this administration commenced in Jacuary, 1886, that we have, notwith-standing the new loan of \$500,000, of which

inarding the new loan of \$500,000, of which I have spoken, a saving annually in the matter of interest alone, of \$87,200.

[Governor Foraker here presented tables compiled by the state board of charities, consisting of three Democrats and three Republicans, showing that there has under the present state administration been a great reduction in the expense of maintaining the state institutions.

digging for, and two more, he would then have three, and he would regard that as a fair day's work.

fair day's work.

But there are other respects in which the public welfare has been promoted. Never in the history of the state was the good name of Ohio so abused as during the last administration. The senatorial election of Henry B. Payne and the open, notorious and high-handed frauds at the polis and forgeries in the returns of the election of October, 1885, in the cities of Cincinnati and Columbus, at once disgraced and startled

Columbus, at once disgraced and startled the people of the whole stars. I do not need to dwell upon the character of the election of Mr. Payne to the senate. It is sufficient

that, according to Democratic authority, it was but a corrupt and disgraceful bargain and sale transaction.

[After quoting ex-Governor Headly's de-

truthfully spoke, ten Democrats were sented in the house and four in the senate of the irst general assembly to represent Hamilton county. Every one of them knew when he

took his seat, and every intelligent man in the state, Democrat or Republican lines when they took their seats that they had no moral right to them, and no color of legal

right except only as the result of fraud

forgery and perjury. It was a pply amaz-ing that under such circumstances men claiming to be of respectable character should have the hardhood to pretend to

inve been duly chosen, and still more amazing that they should defiantly defend, as the fruits of such frauds and forgeries, the seats which they had taken. It seemed incredible that anybody would, in the most indi-

rect manner, sanction such crimes. Yet we were engaged for weeks and even months in taking testimony and contending against parliamentary delays until tens of thousands

expended, in order that the "Four Frauds," as they had been apily termed, might be ejected from the smate, and the people's will, as it had been expressed at the build box, be given effect. The defense by these men of the seats they knew they were wrongfully holding was equaled only by the zeal and bitter determination with "i'e's every Democratic member of the senate railied to their support, thus making the defense of the infamous crimes to which Governor Hoadly refers a party matter, and saddling the responsibility for it upon

and saddling the responsibility for it upon the party as such.
You will remember that this defense was made, not only to the extent of subject-

ing the state to an unnecessary expense of thousands of dollars, in taking testimony

and otherwise carrying on the contest, but that when, finally, it became apparent that the right was about to prevail, in a last des-perate effort to prevent it, the Democratic senators in a body, and in violation of their oaths, abandoned their seats and fled from the state. No such folly has been practiced, and no such political wickelness has been

and no such political wickedness has been attempted on the part of men of intelligence,

acting as representatives of the people, since the rebellion. Their deliberate and avowed purpose was to take advantage of the known

distressed financial condition of the state to

distressed financial condition of the state to coerce an acquiescence, in their enjoyment, for the benefit of the Democratic party, of the fruits of the most infamous crimes, against honest elections, that have ever been perpetrated on Ohio soil. There is not a single one of the senators, who lent himself to this conspiracy, who is not heartily ashamed of the part he played in it. There is not one of these, who would not gladly

is not one of them who would not gladly efface that part of his record if it were possible for him to do so. There is not an intelligent, decent, respectable Democrat in the whole state of Ohio, who was not

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Belmont Chronick

W.A. HUNT. Editor and Proprietor

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RINGING WORDS.

Questions Before the Voters of Ohio This Year

CLEARLY AND FORCIBLY PRESENTED BY GOVERNOR FORAKER.

Fraud and Forgery, Cleveland's Bloody Shirt, the Southern Question, the Tariff and Other Issues Treated Ably and Fully By Our Gallant Governor at



CALDWELL, O., Sept. 10 .- Governor J. B. Foraker opened the campaign here to-day in the presence of a crowd of thousands, with the following speech which was loudly applauded:

which was loudly applauded:

FELLOW CITIZENS—We meet here to-day to open another canvasa. We are to choose this time only state and county officers. The verdict to be rendered will do more, however, than to determine whether we shall have a republican governor and legislature for the next two years. It will have a distinct and positive effect upon the National election that is to follow next year. For this reason it is appropriate to discuss both state and national questions. The importance of a Republican triumph, so far as the state is concerned, can be well shown by recalling the condition of our affairs at the close of Governor Headly's administration and indicating what has been done to remedy the same.

the same.
All are sufficiently familiar with our financial situation at that time to make it un-necessary to dwell at length upon the sub-ject. It should be remembered, however, that the expenditures of that administration so far exceeded its revenues as to completely exhaust them, and, in addition, to exhaust also a cash balance of \$288,000, turned over to it by Governor Foster, and also to ex-haust \$570,000 that belonged to the revenues of 1886, which it appropriated by drawing drafts upon county treasurers in anticipa-tion of settlements. The consequence was that this administration commenced with \$500,062 less money at its command than its \$800,050 less money at its command than its predecessor commenced with. Mr. Powell claims that there was the sum of \$111,222.50 in the treasury when I was inaugurated, and that is all the denial he make, to the charge that they turned over to us an empty treasury. What I have heretofore said was that there was no money in the treasury in addition to what was necessary to meet the immediate demands upon it, and if Mr. Powell will consult the record he will find that the obligations of the state already incurred and payable January 15, four days after I was mangurated, were in excess of the balance of which he speaks. That is had enough, but it only partially tells the story. We not only found this cond ion, but we also found that they had left unpaid appropriations for us to meet amounting to story. We not only found this cond ion, but we also found that they had left unpaid appropriations for us to meet amounting to the enormous sum of \$982,050,95, or almost twice as large a legacy of such indebtedness as was ever before transmitted by one administration to another. Not only had there been this excess of expenditures and appropriations, but there had been also a large addition to the local indebtedness of the several counties and municipalties. This indebtedness was increased during the years 1884 and 1885 by the amount of about \$6,000,000. And what was still more unfortunate, while expenditures and debts were thus largely increased, the sources of revenue were largely reduced. The Scott law, which had been ensoted during Governor Foster's administration, and which was yielding from the taxation of the liquor traffic about \$2,000,000 annually, all of which was devoted to relief from the burdens of local taxation, had been in part repealed by act of the general assembly, and in its remaining part destroyed by judicial decision. We found also that during the two years of the last administration the aggregate personal property on the grand duplicate of the state for taxation had decreased to the extent of about \$32,000,000, the decline in this respect being for the year 1885 about \$18,000,000. This was greater than the total amount added for the year on account of new structures, improvements, etc. In other words, our burdens of taxation were growing heavier and our ability to meet them was diminishing. This was not due to a diminution of our wealth, for that, as all know, was steadily and rapidly increasing, but to the fact that by the increase of local indebtedness and the consequent increase of local taxation and the destruction of the Scott law, the local rates of taxation were necessarily increased to such an extent that the people, as a last means of self-preservation were secking ratio by learning in

Scott law, the local rates of taxation were necessarily increased to such an extent that the people, as a last means of self-preservation, were seeking relief by leasening in every way they possibly could the amount of their returns of chattel property. It was simply a legitimate result of bad government. Almost the first thing Governor Hoadly told me after I was maugurated concerning state affairs was that they had been compelled to draw in advance upon the revenue of my administration as above stated, and that in consequence the fluancial condition of the state was such that it would not be possible, without borrowing, to meet not be possible, without borrowing, to meet the current expenses of the state maturing during the months of May, June and July until the June collection of taxes would be-

At that time the public bonded debt of At that time the public bonded debt of the state was as follows: Maturing December 31, 1889, and bearing 5 per cent, interest per annum about \$3,200,000 to Maturing July 1, 1899, and bearing 4 maturing July 1, 1887, and bearing 4 per cent, interest per annum. Maturing July 1, 1887, and bearing 4 per cent, interest per annum. Maturing July 1, 1888, and bearing 4 per cent, interest per annum. 200 030 00

600 000 00

the place of the Scott law, as we piedged ourselves to do in the platform of 1885, by which, in addition to its wise provisions for the regulation of the liquor traffic and the suppression of its svils, taxes have been and will be derived for the relief of the burdens of local travation to the estimated around of will be derived for the relief of the burdens of local taxation to the estimated amount of \$2,000,000 annually. We have mails vigorous endeavors to secure a more complete and just listing of personal property for taxation, with the gratifying result of stopping the ruinous decline which was in progress at the rate of \$18,000,000 per annum during the last year of Governor Hoadly's administration, and securing instead an increase in personal property for the year loss of about \$6,000,000, and of both personalty and real estate of about \$19,000,000. This increase is new valuation, and upon it there were collected last year of both local and state taxes about \$400,000. To this extent ocratic justices who constituted the board of canvassers and who indignantly scorned the appeal that he should lend himself to such

To briefly recapitulate, therefore, what has been done in state affairs during this state administration: We have rescued the state from bankruptey and maintained and state from bankruptcy and maintained and advanced her credit to the highest point it has ever reached. We have largely reduced the public bonded debt; we have cut down the interest charge so as to make, each year, a saving ou that account alone, of \$87,290; we have stopped the decline of the aggregate of the personal property of the state on the duplicate of taxation; we have largely increased that aggregate, and thus, by bringing new values on the duplicate, have reduced the burdens that have previously rested on the lands and other visible property of the state. We have greatly checked the growth of local indebtedness, and have, by taxing the liquor traffic, relieved the annual burdens of local taxation to the amount of \$1,000,000. We have secured honest elections in all the cities, and we have once more given Cinginantia oreditable government and a good name.

name.

By various provisions we have sought to discharge our duty toward the soldiers, to whom we are so greatly indebted, and those who are dependent upon them. We were of the oplinen that no man who served his country in the hour of trial, as these men did, should be allowed to live or die as a pauper in a county poor house. We accordingly made provision for a soldiers' and sailors' home, and in other ways, of which I shall speak at another time, sought to do our duty toward this class of our eftizens.

reduction in the expense of maintaining the state institutions.]

Such figures need no elaboration. They doquently and conclusively refute all charges of extravagance. It is unnecessary to use any harsh words to describe the business character of the last administration. It is sufficient to point to the fact that no matter why it may be so, it is nevertheless true that in the penitentiary alone there was a net loss, on account of the cost of supporting the convicts and from other causes, for which the state never received any equivalent whatever, of more than \$205,000 according to their own figures, while under this administration there has been no loss whatever. It is also true that under the last administration it cost more by \$41.07 per capita to keep \$50 inmates of the Central asylum for the insane than it has cost under the present administration, making a total difference in this one institution, on a single account, of about \$39,000. And yet, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Powell charges that the present administration has been more extravagant to the amount of \$183,810 than the last administration was. He parades a table of figures to confirm his statement. But he reaches his conclusion, as he shows by his figures and admits in his comments, by deducting, expenditures of Hoadly to the amount of \$488,419.50. He might with equal propriety, deduct on the same account a much larger sum. But his Looking now to National politics, the Looking now to National politics, the reasons become stronger, in proportion as the field is wider, why the Republican party should prevail in this contest. I want to commence on this subject with the president, But I shall speak of the next president before I talk about the one we now have. Mr. Powell seems greatly troubled for fear, as he suggests, that the chairman of the Republican state executive committee. of the Republican state executive committee was selected for the purpose of wrecking the presidential train of John Sherman. Please, Mr. Powell, dismiss all such fear so far as Ohio Republicans are concarned. John Sherman has been put on a sure train, with a free pass, in his own name, and I do not know of anyone from the river to the lake. Headly to the amount of \$488,419.56. He might with equal propriety, deduct on the same account a much larger sum. But his own showing is that the Headly administration expended \$49,552.56 more than this, and his claim is that if Headly's expenditures had been \$488,419.56 less than they were, our expenditures would have been greater than theirs by the amount of \$138,867. His figures are not accurate and his claim is untenable, but it is not necessary to answer such a statement. It answers itself. It is on a par with the statement of the boy who said, if he could catch the mole he was digging for, and two more, he would then who wishes to take it from him. John Sher who wishes to take it from him. John sher-man has no such train wreckers to avoid as Allen G. Thurman can give an account of. Now about our present president. Mr. Powell has seen fit to say in his Hamilton speech that I "expressly charged him with cowe dice by comparing him to a "whipped spaniel." Whether or not Mr. Powell is instilled in making such a statement, the spaniel." Whether er not Mr. Powell is jestified in making such a statement, the record will disclose, and I therefore remind you that in his speech of acceptance Mr. Powell took occasion to say that Mr. Cleveland had more conscience and more courage than any of his predecessors since Jackson. That meant more conscience than Lincoln and more courage than Grant. It was a startling announcement, and I, naturally, took some notice of it, and in doing so said we all knew he had courage enough of a took some notice of it, and in doing so said we all knew he had courage enough of a kind that might be said to be his own kind to veto a number of bills as mayor of Buffalo, governor of New York and president of the United States, all of which had reference to soldiers and their interests; that he had courage enough to praise publicly the lives of Albert Sidney Johnston and John C. Calhoun, and enough courage again to go fishing on Decoration Day and to offer to return the rebel flags to the "Confederate tates," as be termed theo, and then added, as descriptive of his action in countermanding his order, that we knew, too, that while he had so much courage, yet also "he was so lacking in courage of any kind as to quali-like a whipped spaniel before the sterms of indignant protests that swept down upon him from every loyal state." All who read this language can and will form a origing as to whether or, not there nunciation of the Cincinnati frauds, Gov-ernor Foraker said:] But as a result of these frauds, concerning All who read this language can and form an opinion as to whether or not there is any justification for the charge Mr. Powell tries to make, and if they conclude there is not they will judge also for themiro whether such a statement from him does him credit or affects him

nim does him credit or affects him otherwise. In the meanwhile, allow me to ask if, when challenged to such a delectable task as a discussion of Mr. Cleveland's courage, we should not speak of it as it appears to us, and if he did not quall like a whipped spaniel, how did he quall—like what? [Governor Foraker replied to Mr. Powell's statement that he had condemned his own action by sending an invitation to President Cleveland to visit Ohio. Continuing the governor said:] It speaks for itself. The misquoting and

misinterpreting in these matters and their purpose are manifest. I call attention to them, however, not because they are in themselves important, but only that the people of Ohio may, at the outset of this people of Ohio may, at the outset of this canvass, learn what degree of credit can be attached to my antagonist's statements. In quitting this topic, I desire to express the opinion that the people of the state are intelligent enough to understand and appreciate that, while the president of the United States and the governor of a state may not be in political accord, yet they can with entire sincerity and propriety extend to each other those official and social courtesies and civilities which the amenities of life always suggest.

tend to each other those official and social conresses and civilities which the amenities of life always suggest.

But to return to my subject. So fas as the president is personally concerned I have nothing to say. I have never on any occasion publicly spoken of him in this sense. I probably never shall. I have matters of more importance to talk about. I have spoken of him, however, in relation to his official acts and I desire now to briefly do so again, and men who called Lincoln an ape, a gorilla, a tyrant and a usurper ape, a gorilla, a tyrant and a usurper should not object. It was not expected that his administration would be acceptable to Republicans with respect to those ques-tions about which the parties are at issue, tions about which the parties are at issue, but there are other matters as to which our just expectations have been disappointed. We supposed he would select Democrats for official position, but we expected him to do this openly and because they were Democrats. We had no right to expect that, on the contrary, be would make a false pretense of ignoring the just claims of his party except in so far as they could be recognized through the despicable policy of removing only "offensive partisans," and that by a athering to such a course, under the claim of civil service reform, he would the claim of civil service reform, he would bring upon that worthy and deserving cause, as he has done, an odium that has set it back for years in public appreciation, to the

sahamed to see the representatives of his party engaged in such a movement in the name of, and at the expense of his party. All the decent elements of the state, Demo-crats as well as Republicans, condemned great detriment of the whole country.

There is another respect in which there has been a still greater disappointment. The war between the north and the south had been ended twenty years when he became president. During that time the prejudice that had led to it had almost completely their action with one voice and were re-joiced to see it come for naught in the law-ful triumph of the contestants who were, notwithstanding all such opposition, duly that had led to it had almost completely failed away, and both at the south and at the north it was difficult to find any trace of the bitterness that had been engendered by the great conflict. The people of the south had come to see and concede the error of their cause. On all sides, especially among the ex-soldiers of the Confederacy, there was a growing feeling of profound thankfulness that they had been beaten in battle, and that as consequence seaver had been deseated.

Mr. Powell has seen fit to refer to this chapter of the political history of the state. In his reference, however, he has not had a word of condemnation to speak, such as Governor Headly so manfully uttered, for the fransis that were committed at the polic or for the perjuries and forgeries that were committed in the returns. He has not a word of condensation for the brazes of fonce that were qualified for these franks in the comme that, as a consequence, slavery had been de-stroyed and they had been saved to be a part and to enjoy the blessings of the Union The results of the war were, in short, com that was quale for these frauds in the name and for the benefit of the Domocratic party. ing to be everywhere recognized and accepted, and upon the basis of their acceptance the sections were becoming more securely bound together in union than they had ever been before. It was believed that the day was not far distant when the south, He does not utter one word of complaint that his whole party, as such should have saddled upon it, the stigms of defending such crimes. He leaves it to me to say, as I such crimes. He leaves it to me to say, as I gladly do, that these infamous crimes and their infamous defense were a gross injustice to and outrage upon the great mass of the Democratic party of the stata. The great mass of the people who vots that ticket scorn and despise such methods as much as do any other class of people, and they resent as keenly as other people of clean conscience and good character all attempts to make them responsible for such injunities. In not the day was not far distant when the south, recognizing the justice and equity that were involved, would, with a creditable pride in doing what was right, accord to the most humble colored man the full enjoyment, at the ballot box and otherwise, of all the rights guaranteed by the constitution. There was no where any open defense or laudation of the "lost cause." no complaint that slavery had been abolished; no honoring of secession or the men who had led in upholding the miserable doctrine; no here worship of Jeff. Davis, and no talk by him or any one else about the rightsourness of the them responsible for such iniquities. In not defending them from such a responsibility Mr. Powell has done the great body of his Mr. Powell has done the great body of his followers a gross injustices.

But what he does say, and all he says, is a denunciation of the Republican party because it succeeded in bringing these crimes and frauds to naught. In other words he brings forward the disgraceful matter, only that he may enter complaint that fraud was not allowed to triumph. But he speaks also of the Columbus frauds.

You will also remember that they consisted of altering the figures on the tally sheets, so as to increase the Democratic vote from 208 to 508. In opening the campaign of last year, I referred to this matter and denounced the scoundrels who had attempted one else about the rightsousness of the principles for which the south had con-tended, or about their being sternal and destined ultimately to succeed. There was nowhere manifested any lack of apprecia-tion for the survivors of the heroes of the Union army. All regarded them as en-titled to every praise and to every help a grateful people could extend. No one, north or south, thought of such a thing as sisted of altering the figures on the tally sheets, so as to increase the Democratic vote from 208 to 508. In opening the campaign of last year, I referred to this matter and desounded the secondrels who had attempted such an outrage. In doing so, I said I knew there were "thousands of Democrats who detested such villainy." Mr. Powell, in his Hamilton speech, criticises me for doing so. This complaint appears to make it necessary for me to say that I did not have reforence to Mr. Powell, nor intend to include him, when I said there "were thousands of Democrats who detested such villainy." I was speaking of such incorruptible old veterans of the mossback school of politics as Squire Maprin, who was one of the Democratic vote from the country, in the south as well as in the north, and among the ex-Conferate soldiers as well as other classes, this feeling provailed. All alike understood and approciated the fact that in that contest one said fought to destroy and the other to save, and that we own nothing to the one, but everything to the other. Nobody talked that we own nothing to the one, but everything to the other. Nobody talked the war as only a display of American valor; much less did any one ager think of speaking of the Union veterans of the mortal personners.

By this course many of the people of the south have been misled into the belief that the opinions and sentiments of the people of the north have undergone a change and that we no longer feel that secession and rebel-lion were the great orimes we claimed them to be when we took up arms and suppressed

to be when we took up arms and suppressed them.

Acting upon this belief, they have been doing a great deal to rekindle the prejudice and the bitterness of the war. They seem to think that because Mr. Cleveland appears to make no distinction between the blue and the gray, and because he appears anxious to put both on the same level, everyone else should do the same, and they accordingly misinterpret and misrepresent every act on the part of the loyal people of the north that is not in accord with the president in this respect, as an act of hostility toward the south and as an evidence that there is no cordiality of feeling on our part toward them. In bringing about this condition the president has done an incalculable, but not an irreparable, because while many people of the south have been so misled yet the great mass of them have not been decaived. The great body of the people in the south know more than Mr. Cleveland about the devotion of the people of the north to the Union and the results of the war. And moreover. more than Mr. Cleveland about the devotion of the people of the north to the Union and the results of the war. And, moreover, they remember how before the war they were misled, in a similar way, by the Democratic leaders of the north, who gave them a mistaken idea of the spirit and fighting qualities of our section. They are not willing to be so misled again, and they should not be. It is our duty to prevent it. When the war was over the people of the south thought a great deal more of the men who had beaten them in the field than they did of the men who made them underestimate our soldierly qualities, and then went to Canada or stayed at home during the war, lending a false encouragement that we would not or stayed at home during the war, lending a false encouragement that we would not and could not succeed. And as it was then so, too, will it be now. What the people of the south want is truth, and their appreciation will be greater for those who tell it to them plainly than for those who mislead them about it. I want to sysak the truth here to-day, and I want the people of Ohio to speak it at the polls in November. It can be spoken in a sentence.

What the records of the north want is an

courage and neroic valor, but we are not willing to recognize in any way whatever, in the slightest degree, any act or speech that indicates a changed estimate of the ideas upon which the Confederacy was based, and hence it is that we cannot patiently listen to harsh criticisms of our soldiers, the extolling of Jefferson Davis, or a proposition to surrender in the way that it proposition to surrendor, in the way that it was proposed, the rebel battle flags. When-ever those flags are disposed of, if they ever are in our time, the men who captured them should be heard, and they should be so dealt with as to make it sure that they will never be flaunted to the brosse again. Great and broad as our country is, it has room for only one flag, and that shall be the stars and stripes. What we want, in other words, and stripes. What we want, in other words, is that all questions involved in the war shall stand just where the war left them, and that with the settlement of that great struggle acquiesced in and upheld, our backs, both north and south, shall be turned for ever upon all sectional prejudice and bitterness to the end that we may go forward, shoulder to shoulder as one people, in the enjoyment of a common prosperity, to the achievement of that magnificent destiny, grander than any language can describe, that is wrapped up in the years of the future for the whole American people. I rejoice in the belief that, notwithstanding the unwise action of the president, and notwithstanding the intemperate and unpatriotic language of many newspapers and leaders of the Democratic party, this desire is

language of many newspapers and leaders of the Democratic party, this desire is shared by the great body of the people of all sections of the country.

The sentiment that was rapidly growing, and had become well nigh universal, and which is still entertained by the great mass of the people of both sections is that which the people of the north, and particularly the people of Charleston when that city was overtaken by the horrors of earthquake. There was nothing that the most loving kindness could suggest that we were not ready and anxious to do, and no people ever acknowledged a kindness with a more affectionate approximation than was expressed ever acknowledged a kindness with a more affectionate appreciation than was expressed by the worthy mayor of that city. I am ure he and his fellow-citizens are intelligent enough to understand the difference between the feeling we have for the people of the south, and the ideas for which they were led to their and our slaughter twenty-fire years ago; and I am sure, too, that they are intelligent enough and manly enough were led to their and our slaughter twentyfive years ago; and I am sure, too, that they
are intelligent enough and manly enough
to appreciate the one and respect the other.
It would be a fortunate thing if all had
squal power of judgment and discrimination. We could then go forward without a
jar, as we should, to a development of our
physical resources and the upbuilding of
that great internal commerce which is raptilly developing between the sections,
and which is so well calculated to bind us
together in stronger bonds of union than
any that can be forged by constitutional
provision or legislative enactment. The
great duty of the hour, then, is to put down
the men and the party who have again Song
into our faces these offensive and treasonable ideas that once so mearly destroyed us,
and which are so well calculated to do so
again. We want peace and prospecity; we
want to see on every hand the flaming fires
of furnaces and foundries, the whirling
spindles and the moving machinery. We
want a multiplication of the great highways of travel and commerce; we want diversity of cantiloyment and development of
all our resources, and no rivairy except in

grabbers," "office-seekers," "socialists,"
"communists," etc. But, alas, how changed!
To-day you can hear all these epithets applied, and all these complaints made.
Democratic newspapers, such as the Louisville Courier-Journal, Richmond Whig.
Bucyrus Forum, and many others daily
publish with impurity columns of such Sucyrus Forum, and many others daily publish with impunity columns of such offensive stuff. It is not an uncommon thing to hear it proclaimed that secession was right, and that it is an outrage to call the men who fought for it, rebels, or even to say they were wrong. Jeff Davis has been again paraded and as he traveled about the country, we saw him riding in a car that had for its principal decoration the stars and stripes and the stars and bars intertwined, and Mr. Grady, the chairman, who introduced him to an admiring and revering audience at Atlanta, did so with the announcement that it was "the most glorious day since the resurrection of Christ." In short, we have reached the point where it is demanded, not that the war shall be forgotten, as has been so long the cry, but that the Confederacy and the soldiers and people who upheld it shall be pronounced acquit of all blame and be remembered only with pride and praise because of the bravery they displayed in battling against the Union. Naturally such ideas have been indignantly researed, as they should be, and there has been considerable bitter controversy in consequence.

Why is all this so? The explanation is

indignantly resented, as they should be, and there has been considerable bitter controversy in consequence.

Why is all this so? The explanation is manifest. It is due directly and altogether to the fact that it has been from the beginning of his administration the policy of President Cleveland not simply to fully and frankly recognize the people of the south, and generously and cheerfully accord them, as he should, all their rights and their just proportion of all the benefits of government, but to go further, and also in various ways that have been resorted to, seek to do away with the idea that there was after all anything very seriously wrong about secession and rebellion, and thus elevate the "lost cause" in the esteem of men until the actors in its behalf could stand on the same plane with the men whose heroism prevented the consummation of their purpose. This policy has been evidenced by such acts as the lowering of the flag in honor of Jacob Thompson, writing eulogies of Confederate generals and praising John C. Calhoun as a patriot worthy to be emulated by the coming generation of American citizens; refusing to other a word of commendation for the cause of the Usion on the field of Gettysburg, going "a-fishing" on Decoration Day, writing insulting vetoes of private pension bills and proposing to return to the "Confederate states" the flags captured from them in battle.

By this course many of the people of the

be spoken in a sentence.

What the people of the north want is entire peace and fraternity for the whole land and the people of every section. But they want this peace and good will on the basis of a complete recognition and acceptance of all the fruits and results of the war, and they will not have it otherwise. They do not want, and will not have anything at the not want, and will not have anything at the expense of writing down the Union soldiers as a lot of tramps and vagabonds, nor upon the condition that the men who sought to destroy the Union shall be elevated to the same plane of patriotism with the men who saved it. Neither will we be content, so long as there is a systematic denial of right at the ballot box or otherwise to any class whatever of citizens. We are gladly willing to accord to the mess of the mest who hore. to accord to the mass of the men who bore the Confederate banners to battle, the sin-cerest convictions of duty and the display of the highest possible degree of manly courage and heroic valor, but we are not

all our resources, and no rivalry except in trade and a loyal devotion to the general welfare of our common country.

We want, too, to see our trade with other countries enlarged, especially with Mexico and the South American states. Half the attention that is given to the creation of false ideas at home that can only make trouble, if bestowed on the subject of extending our commercial relations would bring to the administration the credit of doing something for the American people that would be of the most lasting good.

I want now to talk awhile about the tariff question. And in the first place I want to call attention to the fact that our Democratic friends have had of late years a great deal of trouble in defining their position with respect to this issue. The truth of the matter has been, however, that while there are many Democrats who are protectionists, yet the party, as such, has all the while been, and is now essentially a frest trade party. They have not always had the frankness so to declare themselves, especially not in Ohio. You will remember how in their platforms of 1885-4-5 they declared in favor of the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and how under the leadership of Governor Hoadly they everywhere gave out the promise to the wool growers that if restored to power.

You will remember how in their platforms of 1885-4-5 they declared in favor of the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and how under the leadership of Governor Hoadly they everywhere gave out the promise to the wool growers that if restored to power, they would restore that tariff. But they have been restored to power and the wool tariff has not been changed. And what is more important is the fact that the proposition of the National Democratic administration and sarfy is now to put wool on the free list. In harmony with this polley of the National party, the state Democratic platform is entirely silect about wool. The wool growers of the state will please take notice therefore, that the Democrats of Ohio no longer pretend to be in favor of any tariff ou wool. The truth of the matter is they never did in good earnest have any intention to restore the old duty. Their claim in that respect was but a false pretense intended to catch votes.

But whatever may have been the case in the past, the Democrats of Ohio stand on a platform in this campaign that commits them to a purely revenue tariff as opposed to protection. They do not claim to favor even incidental protection, either in their platform or on the stump. The consequence is that the issue is squarely made up between protection and free trade, and we are called upon to prefer the one or the other when we wote at the approaching election. It is in order, therefore, to consider the relative merits of these two systems. We have had experience with both and can, therefore, consider them practically as well as theoretically. Before proceeding to do so, however, I want to notice some remarks my opponent has made in his speech at Hamilton. He goes into quite an argument, and indulges in a citation of authorities to show that President Arthur and Secretary Folger and others were of the opinion, in 1882, that our tariff duties should be revised in order that inequalities, which were recognized to exist, might be remedied, and then proceeds to charge that one plate

The governor referred to a statement made by Mr. Powell, that the Republican party had granted to railroads all public lands so granted, and said in reply to it.]

The truth is that the Republican party did not come into power until March 4, 1861, and prior to that time, and subsequent to 1850, there had been forty-three congressional grants of all public lands to railroad corporations, all made by Democratic administrations and aggregating more than 32,000,000 acres or about three-fifths of all the lands that have ever been granted, leaving out of the account the Pacific railroad grants, which both parties favored. The further truth is that it was the Democratic party that inaugurated the policy of makparty that inaugurated the policy of making land grants to railroads, and it should be remembered that it was the policy of this party, at the same time, to oppose and refuse homesteads to actual settlers. President Buchanan went so far as to veto the first homestead act, placing his action on the ground, among others, that such a measure results of the same and colored act.

ure was calculated unduly to favor the agricultural classes.

The further truth is that the Republican party has not made a grant of an acre since 1871, or since about one year prior to the time when Mr. Powell left the Republican time when Mr. Powell left the Republican party. In other words, every land grant the Republican party ever made was while Mr. Powell was a Republican, professing to believe in and to be supporting and upholding Republican policy. Inever heard that he complained of his party for what it did in this respect while he was yet a member of it. He did not assign its policy in this particular as a reason for refusing to support Grant and preferring to support Mr. Greeley. If his leaving the Republican party had any reference to land grants it must have been that he tired of us because we determined to quit making such land grants, or it may be that it was because the latest grants were to southern railroads—the Texas Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg being the last and aggregating more than 25,000, the last and aggregating more than 25,000,-000 acres. Another evidence of the kind of, sectional hate that inspires the Republican

The remainder of the speech was devoted to the tariff. The following are extracts

This policy of protecting our industries never became a party question until John C. Cathoun made it such after the election of Jackson in 1828. It was then that the present Democratic party under the leadership of Cathoun, was reorganized and based on three distinguishing ideas or principles. They were slavery, free trade and secession, or nullification as it was then called. Slavery and secession are dead, and it would be well for us if free trade were dead also. But it is not. It has been revived and brought forth to be again battled for in this canvass. While it is a matter of regret that any considerable number of our fellowcanvass. While it is a matter of regret that any considerable number of our fellow-citizens should believe in this doctrine, yet it is a matter of congratulation that our Democratic friends have at last openly espoused their cause and that as a consequence we have the lines definitely drawn, and the opportunity fairly given to win a victory that will have some significance. In considering this question, it should be remembered that the primary idea of a protective tariff is to-day just what it was when the government commenced.

It is to overcome an inequality of conditions. The inequality that now chiefly occasions its necessity is in the matter of wages paid for labor. I might go at great length into the subject to show the disparity between the wages paid here and in other countries. But I do not wish to be tedious and therefore simply call attention in a general way, to the conceded fact that while labor is better paid in England than in any of the other countries with which we must

of the other countries with which we must compete, yet it is there paid less by from 25 to 50 per cent. than here. The consequence is that we must either reduce wages to cor-respond, must make good the difference by protection, or as in the case of the individual mentioned, go to the wall. We are not wil-ling to reduce wages, neither are we willing ling to reduce wages, neither are we willing to go to the wall. Hence it is that the Republican party believes in a protective

to go to the wall. Hence it is that the Republican party believes in a protective tariff volicy.

We believe it better for the whole people, and respective the street of the whole people, and respective the street of the stree

tures that we can only buy them at less cost thin we call before the tariff dit was imposed, but we can also export the mand sell them in successful competing in other computies. This is true of hardware, outlery, clocks, watches, farm implements, glassware, crockeryware, axes, saws, machinery, firearms, hals, stoves lamp, cotton goods and coths, and virious other things that might as appropriately be mentioned. The consequence is, that instead of exporting only raw cotton, grain, live stock and such commodities, we are sending abroad our manufactured products and this are selling our labor and skill, which have been expended upon them, as well as that which the Creator gave us. And as a result we have a far larger loreign commerce than ever before, and such a surpuse of revenue that we have been able to put coffee, spires and other articles of food and necessity, with which we do not combete, on the free list. We want to continue this policy, revising the duties from to time as changed conditions may require until we have completely outgrown the rece-sity for ft. By me has of it the farmers have a home market that takes more than to per cent of their entire product, and, as every farmer knows, it largely merchants the products over and above those realized by him in free-trade times. Every farmer, knows, too, that when that he buys a farming implement, no matter what it may by from a pichnock to a reaper, he gets it of a buter quality and at less cost. Give the American people a chan-yeard hey will outstry all allies combine to make our people intelligent, exterprising, inventive, self-red ant and progressive. The result is that we devise better facilities and inventive and responsibility of citizenship and civil and politic I equality all allies combine to make our people intelligent, exterprising, inventive, self-red ant and progressive. The result is that we devise better facilities and invention of allowing in other countries, where not only done a good thing for an appropriative. We have the our people ar

RAILWAY THIEVES IN ITALY.

An English Traveler's Complaint-Need of the Baggage Check System. English travelers in Italy have now and then had occasion to perceive that their lug-gage was not safe from depredations which could only be charged to the railway employes, but complaints have always been fruitless even to diminish the number of thefts, except for a short period, some years since, when a lady of the diplomatic world had her jewels taken neatly out of her trunk, which caused official action and detection of the dishonest officials, when for a time the thefts were less common. The effect of the investigation, which then took place, however, passed away, and now we have another princess robbed and another inquisition, for railway robberies, like collisions, require victims in high positions to secure the attention

In the last ten years I have had my luggage rifled five times before I learned the way to luggage which can be of value to the thieves: and, secondly, to see that the locks are such as cannot be tampered with without showing it when the luggage is delivered. Some can-tious people carry leaden seals and pincers with cipher, and seal all the luggage as if it

The thieves have access to the luggage van The thieves have access to the ingage vans, and work while the train is in motion. They generally drive out the pin of the hasp of the lock or those of the hinges, go carwfully through the contents, put them back as carefully, after having taken what they want, and put the pins of lock or hinges back in their place. The thefts are generally limited to luggage going through Italy or that which evidently belongs to foreigners. If a box has luggage tickets on it showing that it goes back and forth continually in Italy the thieves let it alone. The owner of the lugfar from the thief to complain. Complaint is, however, of no use. In one personal experience, in which my wife's trunk had been delicately overlooked and £20 extracted from an envelope in a writing case at the bottom where it was put at Turin, everything else having been carefully replaced. I make complaint to the station master at Venice as soon as we found that the money was missing, and the magnanimous official laughed at me, saying: "If you fear for your effects take them into the carriage with you," at which the whole staff haw-hawed uproariously; it was so good a joke to propose to take a lady's trunk into the passenger car-

riage.-Rome Cor. London Times. The United States, which is only now be coming reconciled to the rivalry of Russian m, is menaced by serious competition n a fresh quarter nearer home. In Vene mela the petroleum deposits of Lake Mara-caybo, which have long been known for their copiousness, are at length being opened up by capitalists, and there are rumors, reported by the American consul, Plumacher, that the Rothschilds are likely to secure a monopoly of the affair. Lake Maracaybo is situated in the northern part of Venezuela, and by means of the gulf of Venezuela has direct communication with the sea. The surrounding country, having an area of many hundred miles, is saturated with petroleum and asphalt, which flows in streams through the dense forests, and emits inflammable gas which often bursts into sheets of flame similar to those which have been a phenomenon in the

Caspian region for thousands of years.
While the petroleum gas burning at Baku has secured that country the appellation of "The Region of the Eternal Fire," the petroleum gas perpetually flickering on the bar and along the immediate coast of Maracaybo has earned the phenomenon ever since the Spaniards discovered and conquered the country the title of "The Infernal Fire." According to Consul Plumacher, one of treams of oil tested by a traveler was found to flow at the rate of nearly 6,000 gallons a day, the whole of which was wasted upon the sundy soil. The Venezuelan oil appears to occupy a midway position between the crude article extracted in the United States and Russia, yielding 50 per cent. of illuminating oil, or kerosene, of high quality as compared with the 70 per cent of the former and the 30 of the latter.—Engineer-

"We do a big trade in house safes," remarked a safe manufacturer to a reporter.
"I might say truthfully that it represents one-tenth of the entire safe industry of the country. In some cases the safe is walled in, but in more modest families it is a movable safe, mainly used for plate, and kept in the dining room, sometimes finished in a way as to look very much like a sideboard. There is very little attempt to make them either fire proof or burglar proof. As a general thing they are made simply of boiler iron, with combination locks. That is quite enough to baffle the ordinary house burglar, while the high tened bank burglar wouldn't waste his time over it, as he knows the haul wouldn't be worth his trouble.—Philadelphia Call.

Well Preserved Railroad Ties. Near Reno, Cal., railroad ties laid down nineteen years ago when taken up were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. An analysis, to determine what has prevented the wood from rotting, will be made at once.

first regarded as a failure, are now quite as thronged as the "colonies" were in their